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At mihi plaudo
ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.*

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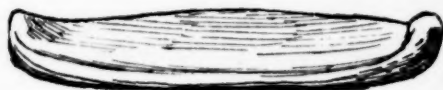
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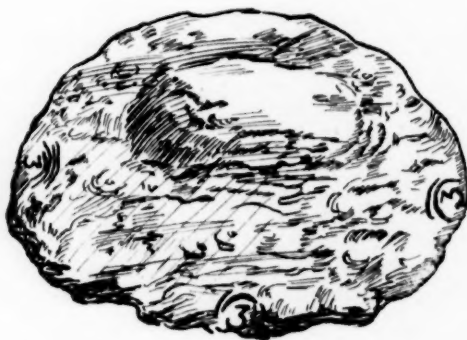
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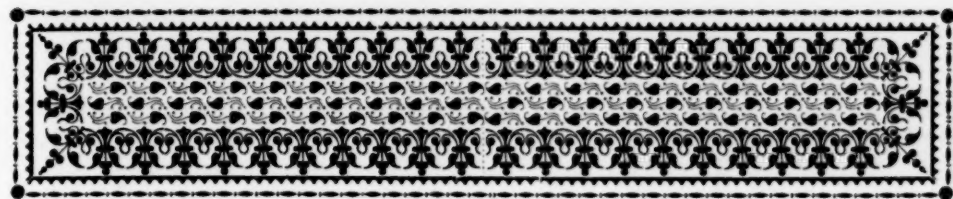


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COINS OF SIAM.
II.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVIII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1904.

No. 4

THE COINAGE OF SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

(Continued from p. 71, Vol. XXXVIII.)

THE LAO STATES.




THE Lao States form the northernmost part of Siam, and enjoy a partially independent position. Of recent years the eastern portion along the Mekong river has come under French control, and the westernmost parts have been annexed to Burmah; Siam has held on to the remainder. To the north are the Burmese Shan States, and the Chinese province of Yunnan. The people, to a large extent, are wandering tribes of Lao and Shan stock.

The current coin in these regions is the British-Burmese rupee;¹ the two and four anna pieces are also occasionally met with. Siamese coins are rarely seen, and probably would not be accepted if tendered. Cowries are more or less used, as are the sapeques or pewter cash of Annam. The French have been endeavoring to introduce their piastre, but with only partial success as yet. In some of the larger towns, and where Siamese influence has penetrated, the porcelain token is about the only medium for a small currency. The scarcity of small change is as noticeable here as in Siam, and a large amount of the small purchasing is done by barter. In Chieng-mai, up till 1874, salt was the commodity used for the minor exchanges.²

¹ Hallett, "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant," p. 163.

² Hallett, *ibid.*

Among the eastern Lao people, along the Mekong, copper ingots are used. At Bassac and Ubone a lat, or copper ingot, is made, and is current among all the Laos (see fig. 7). Fifty-six of them are worth a tical. However, this value is not fixed, as R. C. Temple states¹ that the copper lat varies anywhere from 16 to 64 to a tical. At Korat a trifle larger elliptical bar is used, and is about 80 mm. long. As a rule, these are composed of four parts copper and one of lead.² Van der Chijs³ mentions a lat of brass, 103 mm. long, with a stamp like this, , and one in copper, about 70 mm., without stamps. Another variety of these ingots is a trifle better made, and looks not unlike a canoe (see fig. 8). These are found at Luang Phrabang, and in that part of the Mekong region. They average about 60 mm. in length.

More to the south, in the neighborhood of Sting-treng, iron bars are used. They are made by the Khmers of Dom in the iron-mining districts of Cambodia.⁴ They are somewhat celt-shaped, and are about 10 mm. thick and 140 mm. long (see fig. 9). The weight of these iron pieces varies from 200 to 300 grammes, and they are valued at ten to the tical or fifteen to the piastre.⁵ Among the wilder tribes of Annam and the Lao States the iron hoe is used for money.⁶

The silver money made by the Laos comes in a great variety of shapes; the more general is a hemispherical ingot, oftentimes cut up into segments to answer for smaller change (see fig. 10). Sometimes these are solid, sometimes hollow, like a bowl. I have never seen any of them with inscriptions. Another general form met with among the Laos is a rough casting, oval in shape, thin in comparison with those above mentioned, and having a depression on the reverse and a corresponding elevation on the obverse. The piece has a shrivelled-up appearance, and is always found coated with a brownish varnish (see fig. 11). Around the margin, in three places, are stamped different devices representing the district in which the coin originated, *e. g.*, an elephant for Lakon, a horse for Chieng Mai.⁷ Most of them, however, have Laotian inscriptions which I am unable to attribute. According to Temple,⁸ the piece is called *as'êk*. The one pictured here has the mark of the hang-sa. These pieces contain about a rupee of silver in their composition, but are valued at about three.⁹

The most interesting of the Lao coins are the crude tamlungs, which look like two horse-shoes welded together (see figs. 12 and 13). The coins have an inscription on them, the same on both sides, which, so far as I know, has not been deciphered. Among all that I have seen there seem to be but

¹ Currency and Coinage among the Burmese, in "Indian Antiquary" for 1898.

² Aymonier, "Voyage dans le Laos," p. 22.

³ *Catalogus der Numismatische Versameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap*, etc. Batavia, 1896.

⁴ Colquhoun, "Among the Shans."

⁵ Aymonier, "Voyage dans le Laos," p. 22.

⁶ Aymonier, "Excursions et Reconnaissances," Vol. X, No. 24, p. 317.

⁷ Carl Bock, "Temples and Elephants," p. 159.

⁸ "Indian Antiquary," *ibid.*, p. 14.

⁹ Haas, "Siamese Coinage."

two varieties of inscription, which are shown in the cuts. These pieces weigh, on an average, about 61 to 62 grammes. Elliptical bars are also found. Fig. 14 is a good representation of this style. It is 90 mm. long, weighs 62.5 grammes, and has three countermarks which have a very Siamese-like appearance. The above specimen is slightly curved; others, however, are straight, while some are pointed, more in the shape of a bayonet. All of these coins, if such they can be called, are rare and are seldom seen in collections.

CAMBODIA.

Although Cambodia was once a flourishing empire, dating far back into antiquity and extending its influence among its neighbors, it seems to have had no ancient coinage. Cambodian monetary issues are of recent origin, and fall into two divisions: (1) that under Siamese influence during the first half of the nineteenth century, and (2) that under French protection. We will confine our notes to the first division only.

The iron bars spoken of as being used in the Lao States as coins, and as made in Cambodia in the iron mining districts of Kompong Soai, are also used in Cambodia, especially in the north. Copper ingots are also in use, as well as bars made of brass. The sapeques of Annam are likewise current. For silver, the Mexican dollar and the Indo-French piastre are in circulation. The Cambodians also make use of the *nên*, which is current throughout Indo-China. This is an ingot of silver of a parallelopiped form, slightly curved, with an average length of 115 mm., a breadth of 28 mm., and a thickness of 17 mm., and should weigh about 378 grammes. It has characters stamped or engraved on its sides indicating its purity and value. The *nên* may be issued by individuals.

The monetary issues proper of Cambodia are as follows, and first appeared in 1848, in the reign of Pra Ong Harizak:

Copper. 1 att. *Obv.* A small cross surrounded by three characters partly resembling M's, below a cock to left. Size 14 mm. (The characters are similar to those above the bird in fig. 17.)

Pewter. $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. *Obv.* Pagoda with one tower. *Rev.* Cambodian inscription in three lines. Sacred Hang-sa bird to left. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.¹

There is another piece with 100 on branches on reverse. 20 mm.

Pewter. Tical. *Obv.* Three-towered pagoda, with Cambodian inscription in three lines. *Rev.* Sacred bird to left, Cambodian inscription. 30 mm.

Pewter. 3 ticals. *Obv.* Five-towered pagoda, Cambodian inscription. *Rev.* Sacred bird to left. 44 mm.

Silver. Fuang. *Obv.* Sacred bird to left. *Rev.* Blank. 13-16 mm. There are a great many varieties of these pieces.

Silver. $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. Similar to the pewter $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. 20 mm.

¹ The inscription on these pieces is given in full under the silver tical,

Silver. Tical, 1209 = 1848. *Obv.* The king's palace, of ancient Cambodian type, with three towers. *Ins.* *Krung Kampucha Inthapat*, or The Empire, Cambodia, Land of Indra. *Rev.* Sacred Hang-sa bird, or goose, with inscription in Cambodian characters and Siamese numerals. The date is given in three eras as follows: *Mahá Sakharat*, or great era, 1769; *Phá*, or year of religion, 2390; *Chula*, or lesser era 1209, or year of the goat, ninth of cycle, equivalent to March 7, 1848.¹ 35½ mm. Wt. 14.7 grammes. (See fig. 17.)

There is another tical, similar, but thicker and smaller, 30 mm., weight 15 grammes. There are also essays of eighths, quarters, and ticals. Occasionally the Cambodian silver is found counterstamped with Chinese characters.

PROVINCE OF BATTAMBONG.

This Province was formerly a part of Cambodia, but later came under Siamese sway. It is ruled by a governor.

1 sleng. Copper, silver-plated. *Obv.* *Prea-dambang* (sacred club), in Cambodian characters. *Rev.* Sacred Krut bird to left. 15 mm. (See fig. 15.)

1 sleng. Copper, silver-plated. *Obv.* A square bird to left, the Chinese character *Kieh* (luck) above.² *Rev.* Blank. 14 mm. (See fig. 16.)

There are a great many varieties of these pieces, which differ both in workmanship and thickness. Since 1880 they have been struck by European machinery, and a marked improvement is noticed.

TENASSERIM.

This Province was in the seventeenth century a dependency of Pegu. It afterwards became subject to Siam, and was lost to that country in 1767, together with Mergui and Tavoy, when the Burmese took possession of it. It became part of British India in 1826. The exact date of the following coins is not known, but they were evidently in use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. I include them here, as they were most likely issued during Siamese supremacy. These coins show a mixture of lead and tin, and seem to fall into two groups,—those of under 30 mm. and those of 60 mm. or over. Some think these large specimens may possibly be medals or temple pieces,³ such being the case with certain coins found in Java; but various travellers and missionaries of a century or so back have described them as money. A resident in those parts, in the early part of the nineteenth century, says these pieces were universally current along the Tenasserim coast, and where large transactions were made, the pieces were not counted but measured by the basket.⁴ Low, in his History of Tenasserim, calls these pieces by the name of *kabean*, and says that one large kabean equals twelve

¹ A. P. Phayre, in "International Numismata Orientalia," Vol. III, 1882.

² Intern. Archiv. f. Ethnographie, Leiden, Vol. II, p. 254.

³ A. P. Phayre, "Memorandum on some Medals and Coins in the Museum of the Asiatic Soc., found near Mergui on the Tenasserim Coast." Jour. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXXII, p. 271.

⁴ Numismatic Chronicle, 1844-45, p. 29.



COINS OF SIAM.
III.

small ones.¹ R. C. Temple² gives this table for Tavoy: Forty large kabean equal one Madras rupee, and eighty-eight large kabean equal a Spanish dollar.

There are a great many varieties of the small lead pieces; figures 18, 19 and 20 are characteristic examples. On one side is some fabulous animal; one specimen appears to be the humped-back cow. The other side has undecipherable characters. These pieces, it is said, were current only at Martaban.³ The large pieces have been found at various places along the Tenasserim coast, chiefly at Mergui and Tavoy. The chief varieties are as follows:

Obv. A fabulous animal to the right; in the Burmese mythology called *To-nayd*, a mixture of a flying horse and deer,⁴ within a border of dots (see fig. 21). Some of the specimens have a six-pointed star under the deer. Occasionally one meets with a piece (see fig. 22) with the deer, if such it is, facing the other way.

The reverses of these pieces are as follows:

In the Pali language, in Burmese characters, *Mahā sukhā nagarā*, "Land of great happiness," within a broad border of dots. In the centre, a wheel—a symbol of Buddha—sometimes of six spokes, sometimes of eight; with and without dots between the spokes (see fig. 23). When the animal on the obverse faces the right, the inscription on the reverse reads backwards. Another reverse is, I think, a degenerate form of the above, consisting merely of dots and scrolls in place of the inscription.

Another type has a cock to right on the obverse and an inscription on the reverse (see fig. 24). In the British Museum there is one with a bird on one side, and what appears to be a dragon on the reverse. The above pieces vary in size from 60 to 70 mm. There is still another piece that seems to belong to the above-mentioned class (see fig. 25). It is very heavy, and is from 6 to 7 mm. in thickness; noticeable on this piece is a design resembling a braid, while on the other side there is a kaleidoscopic jumble of characters wholly undecipherable.

The following piece (see fig. 26) has generally been attributed to Keda, but as I consider wrongly. Millies, in his book already referred to, places it with the Tenasserim pieces. The claim of Keda to this piece appears to rest on the attribution of Tavernier, who journeyed in the East in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but, however, did not visit the Malay Peninsula. A comparison of this piece with the others, I think, points to a similar origin, although this is octagonal. There is, however, a piece almost identical in design, but round, which is found in Tenasserim. Phayre pictures this in his Memorandum of Coins found at Mergui. Both of these have a square in the centre on the reverse, as if it was the intention to have a hole. The braid is also noticeable, as in fig. 25. As these octagonal pieces are generally

¹ Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc., London, Vol. III, p. 302.

² Indian Antiquary, January, 1902, p. 51.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, *ibid.*

⁴ A. P. Phayre, "Memorandum," etc., as cited.

found very badly corroded or weathered, I think they may be the older type of all the above-mentioned coins. Possibly a larger percentage of tin in their composition may cause this appearance.

[To be continued.]

AMERICAN INDIAN MEDALS.

THE custom of presenting medals to prominent Indian chiefs is an ancient one in America. The French, who were ever peculiarly tactful in winning a controlling influence over the leaders among their Indian allies, early found it profitable to appeal to that love of decorating themselves which marked the native tribes, and which seems to have been one of the few traits of character the savage warrior, with all his outward show of stoical indifference, natural or assumed, was unable to conceal. Knives and hatchets, which the European offered in exchange for the spoils of the chase, he was glad to obtain; but the bright-colored beads, and the glittering medals which he could hang about his neck, were an irresistible temptation to his vanity. For these he was even ready to surrender his favorite hunting grounds, and find another home. The French rulers of Canada were actuated more by a desire to increase their wealth than by the land-hunger of their Southern neighbors. To them the skins and furs of the forests and streams of Canada were, as one of the Franco-American jetons of the following century tells us, "*NON VILIUS AUREO*," not less valuable than the golden fleece sought by the Argonauts. And therefore, at an early period, they began the custom of presenting medals to the Indian sachems, in the hope that by appealing to their vanity they might strengthen the friendship between the races, and above all attract their hunters to the trading-posts which were speedily established at various places.

The first of the medals of which we have any definite knowledge as having been used for gifts to the Indians, was one struck in France in 1686. It bore upon the obverse the bust of Louis XIV, in all his glory of wig with flowing locks, and on the reverse the portraits of four youthful princes of the royal house. While it is evident that this was not designed to be given to the Indians, it seems to be well established that this and a similar medal of larger size struck in 1693, were used for that purpose before the close of the seventeenth century. A few examples purchased from some of the descendants of the native recipients are among the rarer treasures of Canadian collectors.

We know of no piece struck during the reign of Louis XIV which was specially designed for such presentations; quite probably the medals to which we have alluded (Betts Nos. 75 and 76), were given by the Canadian authorities not merely for the reasons suggested above, but perhaps also with the hope that the portraits which they bore might inspire a certain loyalty to the monarch whose sway rested but lightly on his dusky subjects across the sea.

In the reign of his successor, Louis XV, one was issued which is called by Betts a French-Indian medal. It utilized a device of classic origin — the so-called "HONOS ET VIRTUS" medal, — with a portrait of the king upon the obverse, and on the reverse two warriors clasping hands; one of them wears a Roman tunic; the other, whom Betts calls an Indian, is slightly draped, and both hold spears. Aside from the costume of the latter of these figures there is nothing in the device to indicate that the medal was struck for the purpose assigned to it, and as it has been denied that such was its object, that point may be left for further investigation. Whether Mr. Betts was right or wrong in believing that the intention of the authorities was to produce a piece to present to Indians as a mark of favor, there seems to be no doubt among Canadian collectors that this medal was often used for the purpose mentioned, and like the preceding it occasionally finds a place in their cabinets among the "Indian medals," said to have been purchased, like the last, from some degenerate scion of a vanishing race.

In the British possessions in Virginia we find some evidence that the early settlers adorned their savage neighbors with medals; Betts describes three of these (Nos. 45, 46, and 47), known as the Pamunkee and the Potomack pieces; our knowledge of these is meagre, but two at least were once and perhaps are still preserved in the cabinet of the Virginia Historical Society; they were, we judge, engraved pieces, and were used for very different reasons from those mentioned above. They are thought to date from the time of King Charles II. But the example set by the French in giving medals as a mark of distinguished favor was speedily followed by the English. Soon after he ascended the throne George the First caused a few pieces to be specially struck for Indians. These resembled the French only in having the bust of the reigning monarch upon the obverse; the king was represented as laureated and wearing armor. On the reverse an Indian hunter is seen drawing his bow as if about to shoot a deer, which stands peacefully and unsuspectingly beneath a tree on a neighboring hill. One wonders what the untutored mind of the savage thought as he gazed on the portrait of his royal master, clad in a costume as strange to him as the two-tailed beasts with which the Deerslayer in Cooper's familiar story stirred so deeply the curiosity and cupidity of his Indian adversary beside the Glimmer-glass, and induced him to surrender his captives that he might obtain so wonderful a treasure. And the scene upon the reverse must have appealed to the humorous side of the native, if he had such an element in his character; for the calm indifference with which the victim awaits the fatal dart would hardly be justified by the experience of the huntsman. The artistic quality of the piece is quite on a level with its truthfulness to nature.

Several of these or similar medals were presented to the chiefs of the Mohawks or "Six Nations," by British officers, an account of which will be

found in Miner's History of Wyoming (p. 27). These are said to have borne the date 1714. Just one hundred years after that, one was found in an ancient Indian burial place in Wilkes Barre, Pa., by the author of that work and two companions. This identical piece was preserved for many years; in 1858 it was in a Carbondale collection, but its present owner is unknown. Another, the dies of which were made by John Croker, chief engraver of the English Mint in 1705 and later, is or was not long ago, in the cabinet of the New York Historical Society. It differs slightly from that last described in having a small bush between the Indian and the deer.

Of this medal there were several dies, with some variations; on one the deer stands behind a tree; flowers and bushes appear in the background, and the meridian sun is shining above; this was found at Point Pleasant, Va., on the spot where a battle was fought in 1774; on another the Indian is about to throw a spear at a small deer; this was found in 1837, in Tunkhannock, Pa. Still another has a bust of the king, facing left — on most that we have seen, though not on all, he is represented as facing to the right. There is nothing on any of these earlier pieces to show which of the Georges was intended, but as the record shows that the oldest of which we have knowledge were given by George the First, those mentioned are generally thought to have been struck in his reign. On these later pieces the deer has lost his indifference, and is represented as running away from his enemy, and the hill has almost disappeared. This, like one of those just described, was found at Point Pleasant in 1859. From the number of different dies it would seem that the custom was continued throughout the reign.

In 1865 a somewhat similar medal was exhumed at Lackawanna, Pa. It has no date, but the obverse shows a laureated bust of George II, in armor, draped, and his name and titles. The reverse has the Indian hunter and the flying deer. This was much smaller than either of the others, except the last described, being only an inch in diameter. So far as we have been able to discover, these medals were of brass or copper; none struck in silver have been found in Pennsylvania, or if found, do not appear to have been recorded. All of these pieces, we believe, after allowing for the corrosion due to the fact that they were long buried before they were found, show evidence of having been constantly worn, and must have been carefully treasured by their recipients. It is interesting to note that in several instances these medals with busts of the English monarch were found within the limits of the colony where the English settlers had lived for nearly a century on far more peaceful terms with their savage neighbors, than most of their fellow subjects in the more northern colonies. It is hardly fair to the latter, however, to attribute these friendly relations entirely to the doctrines of William Penn and the "Friends," potent as they were. His colony was too distant from the French possessions to be exposed to the dangers which threatened the New England settlements

whenever trouble arose between France and England; but when in time the western border of Pennsylvania extended towards the wide domain which, from the Lakes to the Gulf, bore the name of Canada, the pioneers from the Schuylkill and the City of Brotherly Love suffered the same attacks from their ancient allies as did their brethren who dwelt on the banks of the Connecticut, or in the Deerfield valley. The medal, with its implied pledge of loyalty to the king whose bust it bore, had lost its power to protect those who fought under his colors.

In addition to these Medals which portray an American hunting scene as the imagination of the die-cutter from Germany who made the English dies depicted it, there should be mentioned a series, each bearing the same design but varying in size, and ranging from about two inches or less in diameter to those which are size 40 or more (American scale). These were used for royal gifts not only to Indians but to others as well. They were struck about 1750, or possibly earlier, but have nothing to show the exact year; if any are dated, we have not seen them. The obverse had the king's portrait in the armor which had ceased to be used for more than a century previous, and the peruke with flowing locks, which seems to have been regarded in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the indispensable attribute for kings, when depicted without a crown by painters and medallists. The reverse has the royal arms, and the charges thereon indicate approximately the time of issue. We may remark in passing, that George the Third issued a similar piece with his own portrait, for the same purpose. The *Historical Magazine* for September, 1865 (p. 285), mentions that thirty of these medals, intended for presentation to chiefs of the Six Nations, were brought over by Sir Denvers Osborne, Governor of New York in 1753. These were fitted with loops and rings, and suspended by a broad ribbon of scarlet watered-silk, which by its somewhat startling effect must have deeply impressed the savage heart.

Of a different class from those above described is the curious token, somewhat rare, which shows upon the obverse a trader buying skins of an Indian, and the legend THE RED MEN COME TO ELTONS DAILY. The reverse has an animal, probably meant for a deer, lying under trees, and the legend SKINS BOUGHT AT ELTONS 1757. It is of copper, size 22, and an impression is in the Appleton collection. The place of issue is not known. Whether Elton supposed his Indian customers were able to read his announcement does not appear.

The *Boston News Letter* for 28 September, 1756, describes two silver medals which had just been ordered by vote of the New Jersey General Assembly, to be presented to "Serjeant John Van Tile, in the pay of that Colony, and a Lad aged about 17 years, sirnamed Titfort," who had distinguished themselves "against the common Enemy upon the Frontiers of this

Colony." It was to be "of the size of a Dollar, whereon shall be inscribed the Bust or Figure of an Indian prostrate at the feet of the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, which . . . they shall or may wear in view at all such publick occasions which they may happen to attend . . . to Kindle a martial Fire in the Breasts of the Spectators, etc." No further description is given. This was probably an engraved piece, and its owner, if it still exists, is unknown.

The last medal struck during the reign of George II, which relates to the Indians — he died in 1760 — was the first one of the kind coined in America. It appeared in 1757, and was ordered by a society of Friends called the "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means." The dies were made by Duffield, of Philadelphia, who had engraved the Kittanning medal in the previous year, which has an allusion to Indian warfare, but hardly belongs to the series under notice. The medals were struck by Joseph Richardson, a member of the Society. (See "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet, by Robert Vaux, p. 79.) This had upon the obverse a draped and laureated bust of the king; the inevitable peruke is surmounted by a wreath of bays, the leaves of which are of disproportionate size. The legend is *GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA*. The reverse shows us an Indian at the left and a Friend at the right, seated; between them is blazing a council fire; the white man offers the pipe of peace to his companion, who points with his right hand to the full-orbed sun above. Behind the white man is a tree. The legend reads *LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE* and in the exergue is the date 1757. This medal has been struck in silver, copper and pewter, and is size 28. It seems to have been used for many years, as the dies show several cracks on the later impressions.

There are two medals which were struck in the reign of George the Third, concerning which little is known. On the obverse of each is a bust of the king, laureated and in armor, and the legend gives his name and titles. On the reverse is shown an Indian holding a pipe, seated near an officer upon a roll (? of tobacco); the latter is at the left, and both are shaded by a tree of singular form; at the right is the sea on which are three vessels, and near them a point of rocks with a house. The legend is *HAPPY WHILE UNITED*. The other closely resembles this except in minor details; it lacks the counterstamp *N. YORK* and *DCF.* which appears on the former. In the exergue of each is the date, 1764. A singular reproduction of these reverses was made, in which the artist evidently copied this design without reversing it, so that when the medal was struck the figures are in exactly the opposite positions from those on the original. It had for its obverse the arms and motto of the State of Virginia. The two last described were in the cabinet of the late Mr. Appleton. They are thought by some to have been struck by members of the Society of Friends, but nothing is certainly known of their origin or pur-

pose. We omitted to mention that the planchets have a loop formed of a pipe and an eagle's wing. They seem to be casts, and were made about the close of the French and Indian war.

Besides these above described there were several medals designed for religious purposes or school prizes, which were made for institutions belonging to the Roman Church in Mexico and South America, but which need no special description, as there is nothing about them distinctively Indian.

M.

[To be concluded.]

CENTENNIAL MEDAL OF HERDER.

AMONG the prominent German students of the eighteenth century whose influence on literature, criticism, and philosophy has not lost its power even at the present day, the name of Johann Gottfried Herder is still cherished in his native land with something of filial reverence. He was born in East Prussia, August 25, 1744, and early decided to devote himself to a literary life; though he began the study of medicine or surgery, he turned aside from that before he had completed the usual course. Imbued with a marked poetic talent, as well as with a fine critical taste, one of his first publications was a volume of Folk-songs—a collection of the popular songs of all nations. A few years later, having devoted the intervening time to theological studies, he wrote an admirable treatise on the "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry." His next and greatest work was entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind" [*Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit*], of which he published many volumes between 1784 and 1791, but died without bringing it to completion.

While still in the University he attracted the attention of Kant, who invited him to attend his lectures without charge. In 1775, when only thirty-one, he was chosen Professor of Theology at Göttingen; a year later he became a preacher at Weimar, where he at once gained distinction and was honored with the appointment of Court Preacher; that office he held until his death, December 18, 1803. He was a man of many-sided intellect and brilliant powers, but as Richter says, "It was his fault that he was not a star of the first magnitude, or any other magnitude, but a clump of stars out of which each one spells a constellation to please himself."

The centenary of his death has called out the Memorial Medal of which the following description may interest the readers of the *Journal*:—Obverse, A fine portrait-bust of the philosopher to left and partly facing, in the costume of the period. Legend, at the left, JOH. GOTTFR. V HERDER. Reverse, A female figure standing, draped, and wearing an oriental crown; her hair, loose, floats backward over her shoulders; her right hand, extended, she rests upon a square monument at the right; on its base are the words LICHT LIEBE LEBEN. Behind the top of the monument is seen the setting sun, rays from which, partially concealed by clouds, fill the upper portion of the field. On the right of the monument, in five lines, ZUR | ERINNERUNG | AN | HERDER | 1903 [In memory of Herder]. The medal, which has no milling, is from a design by Wolff, of Berlin, and impressions have been struck in bronze and silver. The size is 50 mm. The workmanship is excellent and the figure on the reverse is gracefully drawn.

May, 1904.

WILHELM MEISTER.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 81.]

As hitherto, there are insertions to be made.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA. F. c. *Pharmacists.*

Guatemala.

2029. *Obverse.* Within field: ESCUINTLA Inscription: FARMACIA J. M. OCHAITA | GUATEMALA (between rosettes).

Reverse. Within field: $\frac{1}{2}$ Inscription: CUARTILLO | REAL VALE (between rosettes). Aluminum. 12. 18mm. In the Boston collection.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA. F. c. *Pharmacists.*

Lima, Peru.

2030. *Obverse.* Palm tree encircled by serpent. Exergue: E. D (incused)

Reverse. As that of No. 94, ANTIGUA BOTICA FRANCESA etc., save MEDIO | REAL instead of UN | REAL

Bronze. 11. 18mm. Rim polygonal. In the Boston collection.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Samuel Stevenson Kilvington (), of Minneapolis, Minn.

2031. Medal struck by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S., A. and A. Rite.¹ Marvin, *The Journal*, Oct., 1903, p. 53, No. MCCXIX.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Association of the Military Surgeons of the U. S.

Besides No. 1521, there is

2032. *Obverse.* A double-winged staff entwined by two serpents (the staff of Mercury) and by oak twigs with large central acorn.

Reverse. WHITEHEAD + HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J. With ornamental bar, surmounted by irradiated spread eagle. Upon front of bar, which has pin attachment: THE ASS'N OF | MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE U. S. Upon its back: WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.

Oxidized silver. Shield-shaped. 20 x 22. 32 x 38mm. Suspended by two rings and a loop from a folded brown ribbon, upon which: 12th ANNUAL MEETING | BOSTON, MASS. | MAY 19-21 | 1903 In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Edwin H. Brigham.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Dirk Lubach (1815-1902), of Campen.

2033. *Obverse.* Crowned bust of the king, to left. At side: J. E(lion)

Reverse. In field, between scrolls: Aan | Dr. D. Lubach (in German letters) | te | KAMPEN | 2 Juli | 1842-1882

Silver. 25. 41mm. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1903, p. 171, No. 572.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM. B. 2. *Hospitals* (continued).

Brussels (continued).

Foundling Hospital.

2034. *Obverse.* The Church of Sts. Michel and Gudule.

Reverse. SUPPRESSION DU TOUR (the turning table for reception of infants) DE L'HOSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVES. (etc.)

31. 50mm. By Wiener, 1857. Bouhy, *Revue belge de num.*, 1883, p. 80, No. 120.

¹ As the description of this is given in so recent a number of the *Journal*, I do not here repeat it.

2035. SUPPRESSION DU TOUR DES ENFANTS TROUVES (etc.) 1860.

32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, 1883, p. 89, No. 135.

Do. General Hospital.

2036. *Obverse*. The building.

Reverse. GUILLIELMO I. | BELGARUM REGE, | CURANTIBUS F. DE PAGE, | J. DE LA COSTE, J. DE SNELLINCK, | F. DE FREINS, | TH. VAN REYNEGOM DE BUZET, | G. MARCO, CH. J. DE LIAGRE, | J. G. DIERT DE KERCKWERVE, | J. D. KOCKAERT ET J. DE STROOPER, | HOC HOSPITIUM | SENIBUS EXCIPIENDIS | AEDIFICATUM. | A. L. P. | PRAET. URB. L. DE WEL-LENS | A. MDCCCXXIV. | PARTOES. AED. ARCH.

Silver. 21. 33mm. Coster, *Jetons hist.*, p. 240, No. 1061. In the Boston collection.

Do. Hospital for the Blind.

2037. *Obverse*. The building. Inscription: CONSTRUIT 1852-1853 Exergue: HOSPICE | POUR LES AVEUGLES | A BRUXELLES | J. WIENER

Reverse. 1853 | 7 AVRIL | (etc.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de num.*, 1883, p. 77, No. 116. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste.

Do. Hôpital St. Pierre.

2038. *Obverse*. The column of the Congress, etc.

Reverse. REGLEMENT SUR LES SERVICE DES HOPITAUX. ORDONNANCE SUR LES INHUMATIONS. (etc.) PLAN DE RECONSTRUCTION DE L'HOPITAL ST. PIERRE. (etc.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Bouhy, *loc. cit.*, 1883, p. 81, No. 122.

The following seems also connected with the Brussels hospitals.

2039. Do. Fête Au Profit Des Enfants Rachitiques.

25. 40mm. Dupriez, *Cat.* 18, 1893, No. 627.

Courtrai. Hospices Civils. See Fierens, No. 1939. Dr. F. attended the ophthalmic cases at the Orphans' School at Courtrai.

Ghent. St. Elizabeth's Infirmary; the Grand Béguinage.

2040. *Obverse*. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, with crown and sceptre, and holding another crown, gives alms to a sick person.

Reverse. INFIRM- | S | ELYSABETH | IN | GHENDT | 1682

Lead, tin. 32. 50mm. Minard, I, p. 392, No. 55. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste.

2041. As preceding, but 1726.

Ibid., I, p. 392.

2042. As preceding, save that v is simple, and date 1749.

20. 30mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 392, No. 56.

Do. Grand Air Pour Les Petits.

2043. Bronze. By Hippolyte Leroy. *Gaz. num.*, Dec., 1901, p. 46.

Laeken, near Brussels.

There is a shrine in this place, Notre Dame de Laeken, which has been resorted to for nearly a thousand years for the cure of erysipelatos and febrile affections. Near the church, a spring, whose waters are medicinal, is dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin.¹ The medals of the Laeken church have been described by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels, in the *Revue belge de numismatique* for 1901, and the monograph has been reprinted.

Liege. Ophthalmic Dispensary.

2044. *Obverse*. TMOIGNAGE DE RECONNAISSANCE AU DOCT. JULES ANSIAUX, FONDATEUR

Reverse. TRAITEMENT GRATUIT DE 10,000 INDIGENTS.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. By Distexhe. Dupriez, *Cat.*, 9 May, 1902, No. 688.

¹ In 1625 the Archduchess Isabella of Spain placed at the spring the following inscription: Fontem Hunc Divæ Matri Annæ | Jam Dudum Febricitantibus Salutarem | Ne Ultra Inglorius Per Terram Serperet | (etc.)

2045. *Obverse*. The Cascades (le perron) of the city. Beneath: DISTEXHE. Inscription: DISPENSARE OPTHALMIQUE DE LIEGE

Reverse. TEMOIGNAGE | DE | RECONNAISSANCE | AU DOCTEUR | ANTONIO DAMASO | GUERREIRO | 1847.

Bronze, enamelled. 26. 40mm. Only two struck. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 217, pl. 37; *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1853.

Louvain. Hospital for the Blind.

2046. *Obverse*. Within beaded circle, an old-fashioned hat with buckle in front and slit on top for alms, above which: POUR LES | PAUVRES | AVEUGLES | S. V. P. Inscription: SOCIETE LA MELODIE | (rosette) LOUVAIN (rosette)

Reverse. Within beaded circle: * | RECOMPENSE | HONORIFIQUE | * Inscription: EXPOSITION DE VIEUX CHAPEAUX | * 1873-1874 *

Bronze. 24. 37mm. Only twenty struck. *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 213, fig. In the Boston collection.

Malines. Hôpital St. Esprit.

2047. *Obverse*. The building. Above: 14-00 At left, three nude persons seeking admission from an angel at right. Beneath: M · IA · IN. Inscription: PAX · HVIC · DOMV · JET · OMNIB · HABITATIBUS · IN FA. +

Reverse. Within beaded circle, a dove to left, with spread wings and irradiated below. Inscription: SCE · SPIRI · ASCIT · NOBIS · GRATIA · VT · VI.

20. 34mm. Minard, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 219, No. 411, fig.

2048. Very similar.

18. 30mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 219, No. 412, fig.

2049. As preceding, but on obverse figures reversed, and on reverse the dove to right.

16. 25mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 220, No. 413, fig.

Namur. Crèche.

2050. *Obverse*. Within branches of laurel, the crowned arms of the city. Beneath: R. M(ichaut). Inscription: VILLE DE NAMUR

Reverse. Within a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves: LES PETITS ENFANTS DE LA CRECHE A LEURS PROTECTEURS

Bronze. Communicated to me by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels.

2051. Médecine de la Crèche.

28. 47mm. Nobela Cat., April, 1879, No 20.

Wavre.

2052. *Obverse*. A priest attending an invalid. In background a building inscribed: HOPITAL Above, a portion of a radiant sun bearing the Hebrew word Jehovah.

Reverse. An escutcheon bearing three hearts. Inscription, incused: AV VENERABLE DAVIDTS. LA VILLE DE WAVRE RECONNAISSANTE (1838)

Bronze, lead. 44. 70mm. Rim milled. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 20, No. L, pl. 8.¹

The following ambulance corps and society medals belong in this connection.

2053. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: WURDEN Inscription: LEOPOLD II ROI — DES BELGES

Reverse. The Geneva cross. Below: BRUXELLES Inscription: COMITE CENTRAL DE SECOURS AUX BLESSES Exergue: 1870

Gold, silver, bronze, enamelled. 22. 33mm. Von Heyden, Ehrenzeichen (etc.) in Frankreich und Belgien, No. 161.

2054. As preceding.

14. 23mm. With ring. *Revue belge de num.*, XXVII, 1871, p. 100, fig.; Kluyskens Cat., p. 210, No. 416; Van Peteghem, Méd. de 1870-71, No. 1027; Von Heyden, No. 162. In the Government and Boston collections.

¹ The Abbé Davidts endeavored to establish a hospital at Wavre in 1838, but so great was the opposition that he was transferred to St. Germain à Tirlemont.

2055. As preceding, but without engraver's name and dash after ROI.

Silver, enamelled. 7. 12mm. With ornate loop, ring and red, green and black ribbon. Van Peteghem, *loc. cit.*, No. 1028. In the Boston collection.

2056. *Obverse*. Building. Inscription: HALLES CENTRALES | BRUXELLES Beneath: CH. WIENER.

Reverse. 1870 AMBULANCES COMMUNALES | POUR LES BLESSES | DE LA GUERRE | FRANCO= | ALLEMANDE. — — — HOSPICE D'ORPHELINS (1878)

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XLIV, April, 1888, p. 228, No. 50; Van Peteghem, *Méd. de 1870-71*, pl. 12, fig. 113.

2057. *Obverse*. 1877. Société nationale belge de la Croix rouge.

Reverse. Fête de Charité du 8 décembre 1877.

32. 51mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 249, No. 165.

2058. *Obverse*. In field enamelled with black, the Geneva cross in red, upon white. Inscription, between circles: VOLONTAIRES INTERNATIONAUX | BELGIQUE

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. Maltese cross tipped with balls, and surmounted by gold crown, with ring and ribbon. 10 x 10. 17 x 17mm. Von Heyden, No. 169. In the Boston collection.

2059. As preceding, but with silver crown. Von Heyden, No. 171.

2060. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross.

Reverse. AMBULANCE. DEVOUEMENT.

Silver, enamelled. 39 x 52mm.

2061. Similar to preceding.

22. 36mm.

2062. *Obverse*. A surgeon and two assistants raising a wounded soldier to an ambulance, upon a battlefield. Below GUERCHET Exergue: the Geneva cross.

Reverse. LE COMITE | DES AMBULANCES | DE LA PRESSE FRANÇAISE | A | S. M. LEOPOLD II | ROI DES BELGES | POUR SON INTERVENTION | PLEINE D'HUMANITE | EN FAVEUR | DES BLESSES FRANÇAIS | 1870-1871.

Gold, silver, bronze, gilt. 22. 36mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 207, pl. VIII, fig. 1; Kluyskens Cat., p. 49, No. 160; Van Peteghem, *loc. cit.*, No. 991. In the Government collection.

2063. *Obverse*. Within a beaded circle, St. Michael and Lucifer. Beneath: WURDEN

Reverse. In field: SOUVENIR | DE L'INAUGURATION | DU | MONUMENT | ELEVE A BRUXELLES | A LA MEMOIRE | DES SOLDATS FRANÇAIS MORTS | A LA SUITE DE LA GUERRE | DE 1870-1871 | — | 21 NOV. 1880 Two superimposed triangles, at whose sides: A-B

Inscription: LA FRANCE A SES SOLDATS | * LA BELGIQUE LEUR FUT HOSPITALIERE *

Bronze. 19. 30mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXXVII, 1881, p. 380, pl. XVIII, fig. 6; Van Peteghem, No. 1176. In the Boston collection.

2064. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save there are SOLDATS ALLEMANDS, 9 NOV. 1879, a star between A and B, and beneath: DULCE ET DECORUM | * PRO PATRIÆ (sic) MORI * Inscription: DAS VATERLAND DEN IN BELGIEN VERSTOBENEN (sic) DEUTSCHEN KRIEGERN

Silver, bronze. 19. 30mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXXVI, 1880, p. 487, pl. XXIV, No. 8; Van Peteghem, Nos. 1174-5; Von Heyden, No. 185.¹ In the Boston collection.

2065. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross. VOLONTAIRES NATIONALES | BELGIQUES

Reverse. Star-shaped.

2066. *Obverse*. A shield, upon which the Geneva cross, raised. Inscription, upon band with buckle below: ADMINISTRATION

Brass. 17. 26mm. With pin attachment.

¹ Both of the above are in commemoration of the during the Franco-German war of 1870-71. foreign soldiers who died in the Brussels hospitals

2067. *Obverse.* A raised shield in white enamel, bearing the Geneva cross in red. At sides: s in blue enamel — G in gilt (Société Gènevoise). Behind, crossed laurel branches, with rosettes and scroll above.

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt bronze. 16. 25mm. With loop, ring, and ribbon of red, orange, and black. In the Boston collection.

2068. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross of white enamel, upon which a circular shield, similar, with the Geneva cross in red enamel in its field. Inscription: HOSPITALIERS | ST JOSSE

Reverse. Similar, save that central shield bears simply two black circles.

Gold. 11. 16mm. With broad red ribbon, margined with white. Von Heyden, No. 197. In the Boston collection.

2069. As preceding.

Silver. 38. 61mm. With ribbon.

2070. Société anglo-belge de secours aux blessés. 1871.

Bronze, gilt. Cross. Von Heyden, No. 164.

2071. Alliance belge de la croix rouge.

Silver. Cross. *Ibid.*, No. 198.

2072. Medal for Surgeons in the Congo State.

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, No. 237.

The following, from its peculiar French, may possibly be Belgian. I obtained it while in Holland.

2073. *Obverse.* Within a circle: HU | MANI | TE Inscription: ' HOPITAUX MILI- TAIRE ' (sic) Exergue, a star.

Reverse. Blank.

Brass shell, with bone backing (button). 14. 27mm. In the Boston collection.

B. 3. Medical Societies.

Antwerp. Society of Medicine.

2074. *Obverse.* Within field an altar, upon which a lamp; on face of the altar a cock; to left the staff of Aesculapius; to right an open book; behind, medicinal plants. Upon cross-bar: HART F. Exergue, two palm leaves and wreath.

Reverse. Within beaded circle, the city arms, crowned, above a five-pointed star. Centre of field vacant. Inscription: SOCIETE DE MEDECINE D'ANVERS (rosette)

Bronze. 19. 30mm. Struck in 1846. *Revue belge de num.*, V, 1849, p. 197, No. 112; Guioth, *Hist. num. belg.*, p. 130. pl. 25, No. LXXXI; Kluyskens Cat., p. 206, No. 298.

Do. Society of Practical Medicine.

2075. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle resting upon ground, a book, at side of which the staff of Aesculapius. Upon the book, a cock, to left. Inscription: * SOCI- ETE DE MEDECINE PRACTIQUE * | PROVINCE D'ANVERS.

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, enamel, bronze. 32. 50mm. Struck in 1845, at tenth anniversary of the Society. Guioth, p. 81, pl. 19, No. XXXVIII.

Do. Society of Pharmacy. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Do. Royal Society of the Sciences, etc.

2076. *Obverse.* Within circle, head of Minerva, with helmet and laureated, to left. Before it, the staff of Aesculapius. Beneath, at left: BRAEMT F. Inscription: SOCIETE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, LETTRES ET ARTS | ANVERS

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 28. 44mm. Struck in 1832. *Revue belge de num.*, IX, 1853, p. 209, No. 53. In the Boston collection.

Borgerhout. Société "Linnaeus." See under Sweden. In the Boston collection.

[To be continued.]

AN UNPUBLISHED CANADIAN.

THE copper Halfpenny described below, belongs to the so-called "Doubtful series," which had a wide circulation in Canada about the close of the first quarter of the last century, and are therefore generally classed as Canadians, though with no very good reason other than their universal use to supply the lack of a copper currency officially coined for the Provinces. It is of the well known "Bust and Harp" type, dated 1820, but differs from them in several respects. I first saw one of this variety in 1892, and until recently have believed that that piece, which was much inferior to the one under notice, was the sole representative of this peculiar type. Twelve years having elapsed without the appearance of another, it seems to deserve a description, because of its rarity; I am not aware that it has been noticed by collectors.

Obverse, Mailed bust of George III to right, laureated. Legend indistinct, but III RUBU. can be read.

Reverse, The Irish harp to right, with nine strings; 1820 below. Traces of a legend may be distinguished; the head and harp are strong, and the date good, but the borders are weak. Size 17, A. S., or 30mm. nearly.

It will be seen that the bust and harp are both to *right*; other differences are observable, but are difficult to describe except with other examples at hand for comparison.

L. H. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 89.]

MCCXL. Obverse, On a star of twelve points of formal rays is a six-pointed star made by a triangle superimposed on another triangle; two sides of the latter are formed by the extended arms of the compasses, and the third by a sword, its hilt above at the right; three six-pointed stars in each of the spaces thus made; on the first triangle is the portal of a temple, with a pillar surmounted by a globe on each side of the entrance; the square and compasses, ashlar, and other emblems on the ground in front of the steps; the All-seeing eye above, rays from which fill the field. Legend, above, □ CARL ZUM BRUNNEN DES HEILS and below, completing the circle, ♦ ORIENT HEILBRONN ♦ [Lodge Charles of the Fountain of Health, Orient of Heilbronn.] The name of the Lodge alludes to the springs which supply the town with water and give it its name. Reverse, Within a chain composed of square links the inscription in nine lines, JHREM | GELIEBTEN | BRUDERSTIFTER | ALT- UND EHREN- MEISTER | WILHELM MEISSNER | ZUM GOLDENEN MAURERJUBILAUM | DIE DANKBARE LOGE | 1853. — 1903. | 10. MAERZ [The grateful Lodge to their beloved Brother, founder and formerly its honored presiding Master, on his fiftieth (golden) Masonic jubilee, March 10, 1853-1903.] Two laurel branches springing from a small rosette at the bottom, and E. H. initials of the engraver beneath the bottom link at the edge. Silver and bronze. Size 24.¹

MCCXLI. Obverse, On an oblong planchet the clothed bust of Herder to left, three-quarters facing; beneath, separated by a line across the field,

¹ In the Lawrence cabinet.

JOH · GOTTFRIED · V · HERDER · | * 25 · 8 · 1744 † 18 · 12 · 1803 | LICHT LIEBE LEBEN
 [John Gottfried Herder, born Aug. 25, 1744; died Dec. 18, 1804. Light, Love, Life.] Reverse, On a star of eight long formal rays and six shorter ones between each pair, is an elliptical tablet, on which **A** surmounted by a crown. At the left is a branch of laurel, its leaves and twigs extending upward to the inscription in three lines, DEM FREUNDE UND | MITARBEITER | SCHROEDERS · [To Schröder's friend and fellow-laborer.] Under the star, LOGE AMALIA the upper terminals of the letters on a semi-circular line, and beneath, on a raised tablet bordered by a laurel branches, WEIMAR | 1903 [Lodge Amalia, Weimar.] Silver and bronze. Length, 38; width, 22.¹

MCCXLII. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to the right; over the right shoulder, in very small letters, BREITHVT Legend, above, JVRIS · DOCTOR · MAX · NEVDA · AETATIS · SVAE · LXX [Max Nevda, Doctor of laws, in the seventieth year of his age.] Reverse, On the left Dr. Nevda, in long draped cloak advances towards two female figures, draped; the one in the background rests her left hand on the shoulder of her companion, and both are presenting gifts of flowers, etc., which he is about to take with his left hand; his right rests on his hip. In the background a Master's chair with three steps. In exergue, in two lines, BENE MERITO MAGISTRO | MDCCCXXX — MDCCCC. [To its well-deserving Master.] No milling on either side. Silver and bronze. Size 36.

MCCXLIII. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right; on truncation, GIOVANNI GIANI ·. On a slightly raised border a wreath of acacia, the square and compasses on their crossed stems at the base, and a seven-pointed star between their tips at the top. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in five lines, a seven-pointed star at the top, ADRIANO LEMMI 33 ·. | GRAN MAESTRO | DELLA | MASSONERIA ITALIANA | — | 1 GENNAIO 1894 [Adrian Lemmi, 33°, Grand Master of Italian Freemasons, Jan'y 1, 1894]. Bronze. Size 35, nearly.²

MCCLXIV. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of Dr. Detmer; on his breast is the jewel of a presiding Master suspended by a collar, and falling near the lower right edge of the piece. No legend. Reverse, An ornate tablet across the field, inscribed in four lines, D^r ALEXANDER DETMER | ZUM | 1833 70 JÄHR. MAURER-JUBILÄUM 1903 | IN DANKBARKEIT GEWIDMET; a semi-circular tablet above, from the ends of the longer one, is lettered JHREM STIFTER U. EHRENMEISTER [To their founder and Worshipful Master, Dr. Alexander Detmer on his seventieth Masonic jubilee]. Beneath the central tablet the seal of the Lodge on a circle; a cable-tow arranged somewhat in the form of a shield, surrounds a triangle in which is a blazing pentalpha; beneath are the square and compasses; in the space above at the right a level, and in that

¹ This is a centennial medal commemorating the death of Herder, who began the study of surgery in 1762, but fainted at the first operation which he witnessed, and became a preacher, settling at Weimar, in 1766. He was a friend of Friedrich Ludwig Schroeder, the Shakespearean student and dramatist, who was

born the same year with Herder. The Lodge Amalia of Weimar had many eminent scholars in its membership. There is another medal of Herder of this date, not Masonic, with a very similar bust.

² Lawrence collection. The bust is no doubt that of Lemmi, though he is not named.

at the left a plumb; the cable-tow is looped around each emblem. Legend, on the seal, separated by a circle of dots from the device, □ ZUR BRUDERTREUE A. D. ELBE and below, completing the circle, O. O. HAMBURG · [Lodge of True Brothers on the Elbe, Orient of Hamburg]. Roses and leaves extend upward on each side to the tablet, flames fill the semi-circular space between the tablets above, and that below the tablet and above the seal, and a chain of square links surrounds the field, partly concealed at the sides and base. Silver and bronze. Size 33, nearly.²

MCCXLV. Obverse, On the centre of the field is a circle containing a quartered shield; the first and fourth quarters are lined to show gules, and the other two azure, in the engraving from which our description is made; in the first quarter is a triangle enclosing G; in the second, the letter M surrounded by seven five-pointed stars; in the third, the square and compasses, and in the fourth, two right hands joined. The central circle is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, open at the top, where the space between is filled with a radiant triangle on which is the All-seeing eye; on the wreath are five small shields with the devices of the five Lodges of Hamburg — on the upper right side, the fir tree of the Lodge St. George of the Evergreen Fir: on that below it, the cliff, dove, rising sun and All-seeing eye of the Lodge Ferdinand of the Cliffs: on the upper left, the mayflower of the Lodge Emmanuel of the Mayflower: below it, the clasped hands, triangle and cypher of F. C., the device of the Lodge Ferdinand-Carolina of the Three Stars: at the base the nettles of the Lodge Absalom of the Three Nettles. No legend. Reverse, On a tessellated pavement two pillars surmounted by globes; a knotted cable-tow rests on the globes, its tassels falling outside the pillars; on the left pillar J and on the other B. Legend, above, ANDENKEN AN DEN BESUCH DER BRÜDER DER and between the pillars in five lines, LOGE | CANONGATE | KILWINNING | N^o 2 | EDINBURGH [In commemoration of the visit of the Brethren of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, etc.]. In exergue, in two lines, HAMBURG | 1902 Silver and copper. Size 26.

MCCXLVI. Obverse, A female figure typifying Truth, slightly draped, stands facing; her left hand extended holds a flaming torch and her right rests upon a shield bearing the arms of the city of Cologne (?), per fess, in chief, gules, three crowns fesswise or; in base, argent, eleven leaves vert, five, four and two. On the right of the figure is a view of the city, the cathedral in the background; the sun, partly concealed by the spires of the cathedral, sheds its rays over the upper part of the field; in exergue, dull finished, the All-seeing eye on a six-pointed star, incused; on the left, GEGR and on the right 1903 [Founded 1903]. Legend, above JOH^s. LOGE ZUR WAHREIT AM RHEIN and below, completing the circle, ★ OR. CÖLN ★ [Johannite Lodge of Truth, on the Rhine, Orient of Cologne]. Reverse, An inscription in five

² The inscription sufficiently explains the purpose of this well executed medal.

lines on the field, ZUR | ERINNERUNG | AN DIE | EINWEIHUNG | DER LOGE [In commemoration of the consecration of the Lodge]. At the bottom, the square and compasses, and above, at the left, a circular medallion, size 9, with the device of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; a hand emerging from clouds holds suspended the jewel of a Past Master (the compasses extended upon an arc and the sun between the extended points); the jewel falls in front of a star of thirteen points from a ribbon attached to the wrist, at the top; at the left are four Hebrew letters, signifying Wisdom; on the ground beneath is a sword, hilt to the left. Legend around the seal, separated from the field by a circle of dots, GROSSE LOGE VON HAMBURG [Grand Lodge of Hamburg], and ★ 1737. 1740. 1811 ★ below. Copper, gilt. Size 23.¹

MCCXLVII. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, The seal of the Grand Lodge, as described above, but on a larger scale. Copper, gilt. Size 23.²

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XVII.

65. ANOTHER Reunion medal is that of the Third Iowa regiment; the planchet in the form of a shield, long in proportion to the width, and the upper portion having a circular projection. Inscription in seven lines, the second and last curving: 3RD | REGIMENT | IOWA INFT. | 6TH BIENNIAL | REUNION | AUG. 25. 26. 27. | 1891 Edge border raised and corded. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and fifth curving: PRESENTED | BY | CAPT. | E. I. WEISER | DECORAH | IOWA No border. Edge ring, with scarlet ribbon. Oblong bar, on which DECORAH, IA Bronze. Length, 30; width, 20. Length of bar, 24.

66. An interesting example of a medal struck for a State Encampment, with local allusion, is the following: Obverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving: 34TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT | OF OHIO | 'G' 'A' 'R' | FIND-LAY, OHIO. | MAY 8-9-10. | 1900 Ornamental flourishes between the first and second lines and the last two; also at the beginning and end of the fourth. Reverse, A view of one of the tall derricks, used in the gas wells characteristic of that region. No legend. Bronze. Elliptical; length, 26; width, 19. Pierced for a ring; worn with a scarlet ribbon and bar, having the device of the Order in a circle on the centre with laurel leaves on either side. Length of bar, 24.

67. Planchet in the form of a triangle with irregular outlines. The obverse has the head of the "Old Man of the Mountains," — the well known curious rocky precipice near the Profile House, in the White Mountains. Reverse, A map in outline, of the State of New Hampshire; the name of the State in two lines; the counties are outlined and some of the lakes are indicated. Pierced for a ring by which it is attached to a bar, nearly oblong, with projections at either end like the arms of a cross patee and semi-circular projections above and below. Obverse, Lettered in three lines, G. A.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The first of these dates is the year in which the oldest Lodge in Hamburg began to work: it was temporarily suppressed in 1740-41; (to which the second date perhaps alludes),

but soon revived; the significance of the third date I have not learned, but it may possibly refer to its re-establishment as an independent body.

² In the Lawrence collection.

R. | * COLUMBUS OHIO * | 1888 Border of small stars. Reverse, Incused, STERLING. Silver. Length of badge, 32; width, 18; length of bar, 22. This is one of the most original and in many respects perhaps the most appropriate of the State badges worn at the National Conventions of the body. The piece is rare; it was worn September 12-14, 1888, at Columbus, Ohio.

68. Obverse, Bust nearly facing but slightly turned to the right, in citizen's dress; on the lapels of the coat are two five-pointed stars. The field is burnished and surrounded by a slightly raised circle on which is the legend, above, E. R. MONFORT and below, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER 1900 Reverse, The inscription in eight lines, 35TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT OF OHIO | G A R | BELLEFONTAINE | MAY 7-8-9, | 1901. Pierced for a ring. Scarlet ribbon and ornate bar lettered DELEGATE. Copper, bronzed. Size, 24. Length of bar, 26. Struck as the inscription shows, for the State Encampment.

69. Obverse, View of Niagara Falls, with NIAGARA FALLS above, curving to the edge, and JUNE 1903 below. The field is surrounded by a circle, in place of milling. Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, the first two and last two curving, 37TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT • | DEPARTMENT | OF NEW YORK | GRAND ARMY | OF THE | REPUBLIC No milling. Edge ring, and scarlet ribbon. Oblong bar, the edges curving inward, lettered DELEGATE Copper, oxydized. Size, 23. Length of bar, 30.

70. Planchet in the form of an oblong ingot. Obverse, Inscription in a diagonal line, COLORADO; in the upper right corner, 925 FINE and in the lower left corner, 1892 OZ. — the year being used as if to indicate the weight of the ingot. Suspended from the head of a steer facing. Reverse of both, Plain. Worn at the Twenty-sixth National Encampment, held at Washington, September, 1892. Length of ingot, 18; width, 10; height of head, 18. Silver. Rare.

71. Obverse, G A R in ornate letters. In the curve of the G a bust of Washington in profile to right; on the upper part of the G, WASHINGTON in small letters. Within the upper part of the A, a bust of Lincoln and LINCOLN in small letters above. Within the upper part of the R a bust of McKinley in profile to left, and his name on the letter above. Under the A and between the other letters, 1898. Beneath is a landscape with a suspension bridge crossing a river; a small steamer, etc., on the left; railroad tracks and buildings on the right, a monumental fountain (?) in the foreground. At the bottom, on a ribbon curving to the lower edge, CINCINNATI, O., under which in very small letters, MURDOCK Over the G, curving, 32' NATIONAL and over the R, also curving, ENCAMPMENT Reverse, Within a reeded circle on the centre of the field is the inscription in five lines, THE THREE | WAR | PRESIDENTS | OF THE | U. S. OF A., the first, third and fifth curving. The field outside of this circle is divided into three sections: that on the upper left has GEORGE WASHINGTON | FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY That on the upper right, ABRAHAM LINCOLN | EMANCIPATOR OF THE SLAVES and the third, below, WILLIAM MCKINLEY | FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED Aluminum. Pierced for two rings by which it is attached on the left to a sabre and on the right to a rifle, the weapons crossed on a cannon lettered SOUVENIR; these are surmounted by a fowl anchor, which is suspended from an eagle's beak, his wings expanded. The clasp of gilt metal. Reverse, Incused. Size of medal, 28; length of cannon, 24; length of eagle, from tip to tip of his wings, 30. The crowded field detracts much from the effect of the piece.

[To be continued.]

C. P. NICHOLS.

A COIN OF THE MAHDI.

MUGAREK GHALIB BEY, an Oriental numismatist, illustrates a rare coin of the Mahdi, in the last issue of the *Revue Belge*. Many of the coins of the Mahdi of the Egyptian Soudan have been described by Dr. Stanley Lane Poole, in his "Additions to the Catalogue of Oriental Coins," and more recently (in 1901) by M. E. Drouin, in the *Revue Numismatique*. They bear the dates 1302, 1304, 1310, and 1315, of the Mohammedan era. These are all rare, and closely resemble in general appearance the Turkish "Medjidié," but their weights differ. The piece described was struck in silver, by Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, at Omm-Durman. Its value, which however is not stated on the coin, is twenty "grosch," or not far from our dollar. It differs otherwise but little from other coins of this series, which usually have their value placed below the "toghra," — the ornate cypher in Arabic of the name of the prince by whom they are coined. Its weight is 24 grammes, and its size 37 mm. The field is surrounded on both obverse and reverse by engrailed and invected circles, the points touching (resembling two crescents conjoined), and small rosettes or stars in the outer spaces between the curves. A circle of "pearls" near the edge. The obverse has the "toghra" or cypher, with the customary leafy branch at its right; on the reverse is an inscription in Arabic, showing the place of mintage; beneath is the date ١٣٠٤ (1304) the year of the Hegira in which the prince began to reign (if we are not in error), and above is ٤ (4), signifying that this piece was coined in the fourth year of his reign. We hesitate to differ from so experienced an authority as M. Ghalib, whose description, as we read it, says this piece was coined in 1304, or about 1887; but if we are correctly informed as to the method of dating the issues of Mohammedan princes, the date 1304 is that when the reign began, and 4 is the year of his reign; if we are right in this, the piece was struck in 1891 or 1892, and not in 1887.

M.

THE LAST OF THE DOLLARS.

It has been stated on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that no more silver dollars will be struck, and those with the date of 1904 will therefore conclude the series. Something more than a hundred years have elapsed since the coinage of this denomination ceased for a time, only to be revived again, some thirty years later; but 1904 dollars will never be as rare as those with the date of a century previous. The reason assigned is that the supply of silver bullion purchased to strike dollars under the "Sherman Act" is now exhausted. As was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, it has been proposed to recoin into minor pieces the immense surplus stock of dollars held by the Treasury against silver certificates, replacing also the worn subsidiary coinage now in circulation, and increasing the proportionate quantity of small pieces, for which there seems to be a large demand from all parts of the country. This idea has met with some opposition, for it is hoped that if recoinage can be prevented, Congress will order the Secretary to buy silver for the small denominations, on which the profit to the Government is large. It was planned by the silver miners to carry this order through in connection with further purchases of the metal for the new Philippine coins, but it is now said that the Mexican and Spanish silver, which is no longer accepted in the Islands, is furnishing the Mint with all that is needed for

that purpose,—special provision having been made, when the coinage was authorized, to use the silver in circulation there, which might be presented, valuing it only as bullion.

History repeats itself, and it is quite probable that what occurred a hundred years ago will happen again, and that at no distant day there will be a renaissance of the coinage on a different ratio, for which the interval and depreciated value of silver will supply a sufficient reason.

EDITORIAL.

A MEDALLIC EXPOSITION—A SUGGESTION.

THE increasing interest in Medals, and the remarkable improvement, or we may better say revival, in medalliac art which has so strongly marked the last decade, was shown in a very gratifying way at the recent triennial assembly of the Belgian-Holland Society of "*Amis de la Medaille d'Arts*," which took place at the Hague on the 19th of March last. This Society, the founding of which on March 24, 1901, was noticed in the *Journal* at that time, under the active and intelligent direction of its first President, M. Alphonse De Witte, has made great progress. Beginning with some fifty members, its present roll shows the names of upwards of two hundred; among them are Prince Albert of Belgium, the Queen Dowager of Holland, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Prince consort of Holland, and many eminent numismatists of the two nations of Holland and Belgium. It has already issued several fine medals, among them one in honor of the marriage of Prince Albert of Belgium with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, by Vander Stappen; another, commemorating the third centennial of the colonization of the Netherland-Indian possessions, executed by Faddegon, and finally the plaquette modeled by M. Devreese, for the membership of the Society, issued a few months ago. The motive of the last was the pretty legend of the origin of design, as told by Pliny. A young maiden of Sicyon, observing on a wall the shadow of her lover, who was seated near her on a block of stone, conceives the idea of preserving its outlines, and traces the silhouette with the point of a flint-stone. Her father Dibutades, who was a potter, fills up the space with clay. Thus was created, so the old philosopher tells us, the art of design, and the kindred arts which have sprung from that foundation,—sculpture, engraving, painting and architecture. Devreese shows us the lover and his mistress on an oblong planchet having a semi-circular top; both are slightly draped; the former, seated on a rock, watches the maiden as she traces the outline of his shadow on the wall before them; she is represented as half rising from the ground where she was seated when she caught the inspiration which she carries out; she rests on her left arm and knee, and her right hand extended holds the stone with which she is marking the silhouette; behind her lover stands a vase, partly concealed. On the lower edge of the plaquette APXH THΞ ΓΡΑΦΙΚΗΞ (Origin of design). The reverse has the name of the Society and the date, 1903, on a field otherwise plain. On the edge are the names of G. DEVREESE (the designer) and P. FISCH (the engraver). Of this charming medal 40 examples were struck in silver and 155 in bronze, which were distributed among the members, so that it will always be a rare piece.

The interest in medalliac art which this society has already developed was demonstrated, as we have said, at its triennial meeting; M. De Witte, whose term of office as President had expired, was chosen an honorary member by acclamation, and a fine exhibition of medals and of the modern plaquettes—which have won so much favor abroad, inasmuch as they afford the designer a less restricted field for his work than the round planchet of the medal,—was opened to the inspection of the membership. This had been arranged by the thoughtfulness of M. Dompierre de Chaufepié, keeper of the Royal Cabinet. He had gathered 570 pieces, including the best works of French, Austrian, German, Swiss, Spanish, Belgian and Dutch artists, and in